

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

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WHOLE NO. 487.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

WESTERN TEXAS AND THE GERMANS.

The Tribune contains a lecture on the history of Texas and its German colonization, by Frederick Kapp. From it we make the following extract, from which it will be seen that in Western Texas there is a German population, who eschewing Slavery, are making a practical demonstration in favor of Freedom.

After giving a history of the failure of early efforts at German colonization, Mr. Kapp says:

The more enlightened, who could better value the advantages offered by that country, were not frightened away, and more than 15,000 Germans have settled between the Colorado and the Guadalupe, mostly grouped around New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and San Antonio, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although this number is but small comparatively, German manners and German mind have more influence and are more respected than anywhere else in the United States. The reason is, that the German element appeared there as the first pioneer of civilization, and sustains that character. There you see the German nobleman, the learned professor, the soldier, and the artist, thriving and contented in their occupations. The peculiarity of Texan life has, beside this, a decided attraction for the more energetic, who mostly belong to the enlightened class of society. You do not see those wooden, coarse figures of German peasants, as they show their distrustful faces in the streets of New York. The Germans are the most prominent mercantile defenders against predators, invaders, and gullies.

Moreover, they are sincerely attached to the cultivation of their minds. They have not become exclusively practical—not were they so when they had to struggle with nature, and to shift for the necessities of life. They were anxious to establish good newspapers. They were not satisfied with an intelligence, edited by a speculative typesetter, as they are sometimes in the Eastern States. The two German newspapers published in Texas are the reflection of intellectual life, the enlightened leaders in the political movement, the champions of social improvement among them. Our countrymen there, even to the frontier of the Indian territory, are thoroughly acquainted with the productions of German intellect; and the lecturer, a few evenings ago, participated in "Freeman's Association," which was suddenly interrupted, during the discussion of the most elevated principles of mankind by the appearance of more than fifty Indians on horseback. But this cultivation of the brighter sides of life is but partial and private, and general development. It sets up but little, if any, barrier in path-life, and their generous influence, if not checked, will appear to good advantage in the next generation.

The political consideration, however, which the Germans have in these remote parts of these United States secured to themselves, is conspicuous from the fact, that all of them, although residents of a slave State, are decidedly opposed to Slavery, and that they have shaken the institution, perhaps in the most effective manner; not by newspaper polemics and platforms, so potent in other parts of the Union, but by the evidence, "that cotton can be raised by free labor." Yes, you can see in Western Texas all the work done by German men and German women, which, according to the assertion of the South, so willingly believed by many in the North, can only be performed by negroes. The German settlers there are planting and picking cotton with better success—as it is so generally known—that slave regions of the West, are not idle in advancing the ends of humanity, and are seeking to promote the true interest of the United States. This desirable advantage being still in prospect, another one is already secured by a pretty liberal homestead law, enacted by the last Legislature securing 160 acres of land to every actual settler, without any consideration. This alone is sufficient evidence that already elements hostile to Slavery have a public and effective influence—otherwise a slave State would never admit a measure so calculated to strengthen opposition to Slavery. Be that as it may, in three months after the said law had entered into effect, more than two hundred locations of 160 acre lots for actual settlers were recorded in the office at San Antonio. The Germans are striving to have all the lands not yet located within a certain distance around the towns of San Antonio, New Braunfels, and Fredericksburg, located in 160 acre lots, in order to facilitate the location of new settlers, and in this there will be secured in a few years a sound stock of country voters for the cause of freedom. You will by this be aware, that our fellow-citizens of German birth, in these remote regions of the West, are not idle in advancing the ends of humanity, and are seeking to promote the true interest of the United States. They do not, however, lose sight of the fact, that an increase of ten to twenty thousand immigrants per year, would rapidly approach the point desired; and that, therefore, the promotion of German immigration into Western Texas, is a duty for every one conscientiously devoted to the defeat of the slaveholders to discharge, and that it would throw a heavy weight into the scale against them. The more Germans are settling in Texas, the sooner will she become a free State.

Let us therefore indefatigably exert ourselves, every one in his sphere, and according to his power, to support this holy cause, and to promote its speedy sweep! Reproaches are often heard against these and similar tendencies of the younger German immigration, accusing them of aiming at the destruction of a native German party, but as far as active resistance, and that they would thereby have been unable to pass Slavery through such a body of men further westward. The Germans would at any rate have made a dead letter of the Nebraska bill, the most infamous deceit practiced upon the sovereign American people! They would have harried that document back into the very teeth of its authors. They would have saved the honor of the United States! Let me make a positive suggestion, that the Germans in Western Texas, by exerting themselves to detach their country from the state of Texas, and to work on for constituting Western Texas as a free State of the Union! This is a project which, perhaps, is nearer consummation than is generally supposed. The interest of the non-slaveholding settlers shows every day more evidently that this solution is unavoidable, because soil and climate are absolutely favorable to free labor, because some occurrences of late have very much disturbed the good understanding between the American and German residents. The present Constitution is not, so far as I know, opposed to such a separation. We are aware that when Texas was annexed to the United States, the concession was made to her to divide, at a future time, the extensive territory into four different States at least, a concession made in the interest of the slaveholders, no doubt, but it can as well be available for other interests, and by analogy, the Nebraska bill will certainly operate against the intentions of its authors, by establishing the precedent that Congress and the General Government shall not interfere in any attempt to be made. The Constitution of the State of Texas itself can throw no obstacle in the way of carrying out the plan. True, the emancipation of the slaves there is subjected to the consent of their owners, and they are entitled to full independence, but the whole country here in question there are but few slaveholders. Their whole number between the Rio Colorado and the Rio Grande does not reach 200. Slave property is very uncertain there, Mexico being too near, and the negroes knowing very well that no German will deliver a slave to his master. In the last year 150 slaves escaped to Mexico, in spite of bloodhounds, and the number was more likely increase than lessen. The proportion in respect to the nativity of the residents in Western Texas is two-fifths native Americans, two-thirds of German origin, and one-fifth Mexican. Each one of the first and the last is entitled to vote while but one-half the Germans are so. The Mexicans, however, can easily be induced to vote with the Germans, because they are, like any other weaker race, most impotently treated by the Americans, and they have always to pay with their skin whenever a slave has an escape. Lazy and ignorant, they, have, in political matters, been easy tools in the hands of covetous slave-hunters, who are, as everywhere else, the tools of the slaveholders. A Spanish paper, countenancing the influence published in the center of the Mexican population, at San Antonio, would easily bring French

SLAVE AUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following extract from a letter in the *Western Carolinian* gives a graphic account of a slave auction in Columbia, South Carolina:

"Being acquainted with men and women, and their families, and the numerical preponderance of all those American farmers, mechanics and tradesmen who keep no slaves, would influence them to go with the Germans, and the votes of their colored free servants would swell the number.

Things there are at present at a crisis, and the solution determines the future prosperity or decay of the country. In consideration of the uncertainty of slave property, there are no more slaveholders setting in the western part of the State, and, on the other side, very few Germans, and still less Americans from the free States, are induced to settle in a State which acknowledges Slavery.—Without further immigration, Western Texas can not thrive; and such a step is like retrogression. This period of transition cannot last long, and its solution is not less dependent on the voters, than on the interest which will gain their votes. Could it be shown to the unprejudiced minds there that there is a greater prospect of making money than of Western Texas were a free State, she would no doubt, become free. If, on the contrary, the view is gaining ground that wealthy slaveholders will cause the country to flourish, the excellent position of the Anti-Slavery men will be lost, and all hope for success with it. The slaveholders being such active agitators for their cause, it is the more important to mark out such measures as will secure to Western Texas the constitution as free secure. This can be done by an increase of German immigration, to that country, where in his present condition, offers everything attractive, for settling in the choice of a permanent home. Up to this time, immigrants without plenty of money cannot go there because the means of conveyance are too expensive. Three years ago I met a large number of immigrants, at New Orleans, willing to go to Texas, but unable to pay the high fare to Indiana. They changed their plan, and went up the Mississippi River. There were many others in Indiana who were willing to walk the whole distance to New Braunfels, but could not pay \$2 per quinaria freight for their luggage; and even for those Germans having more means, the journey is discouraging on account of the scarcity and the high prices of teams and provisions, and because they are not accustomed to camping out. The slave-owners, however, frequently pass over the route. The fatigues of the road from the shore to the interior, are nothing to them. When not in the inns, they pass the night in comfortable wagons, and care but little for the accommodation of their 'cattle'—Could the railroad from the Gulf at Indiana to San Antonio be once completed, all these drawbacks would lose their weight. It is most important to make a western port, say Indianapolis, the terminus of the railroad, and not Galveston, in order to increase the year's immigration of Germans into Western Texas, and to afford a thousand more to so many thousand, and to make her a free State. This desirable advantage being still in prospect, another one is already secured by a pretty liberal homestead law, enacted by the last Legislature securing 160 acres of land to every actual settler, without any consideration. This alone is sufficient evidence that already elements hostile to Slavery have a public and effective influence—otherwise a slave State would never admit a measure so calculated to strengthen opposition to Slavery. Be that as it may, in three months after the said law had entered into effect, more than two hundred locations of 160 acre lots for actual settlers were recorded in the office at San Antonio. The Germans are striving to have all the lands not yet located within a certain distance around the towns of San Antonio, New Braunfels, and Fredericksburg, located in 160 acre lots, in order to facilitate the location of new settlers, and in this there will be secured in a few years a sound stock of country voters for the cause of freedom. You will by this be aware, that our fellow-citizens of German birth, in these remote regions of the West, are not idle in advancing the ends of humanity, and are seeking to promote the true interest of the United States. They do not, however, lose sight of the fact, that an increase of ten to twenty thousand immigrants per year, would rapidly approach the point desired; and that, therefore, the promotion of German immigration into Western Texas, is a duty for every one conscientiously devoted to the defeat of the slaveholders to discharge, and that it would throw a heavy weight into the scale against them. The more Germans are settling in Texas, the sooner will she become a free State.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SLAVERY AND LABOR.

A LECTURE,
BY HORACE GREENLEY.

The Lecturer commenced by saying that, probably, many of the audience might suppose there was a difference between some of the views he would present and some of those presented by the last lecturer, Ward Beecher; but, on closer inspection, it would be found that there was no divergence—only a view taken from a different point: one, too, which would be, probably, found to be more fundamental than that taken by Ward Beecher. In a course designed to give room for all the views taken by the dislikers of Slavery, both these discourses would be found to have an appropriate place. Mr. Greeley then proceeded to represent the healthful influence of labor on the human mind, giving it an upright, honest, and manly tone. All Nature's operations are earnest and honest, and the true source of necessity, however, is in prosecuting his work. "He who has found his work, let him ask no higher blessedness," says Carlyle. The drama of man's life-story is not being performed before any Savoyard, not in any Crimea, or Bassarabia; but in Iowa and Kansas, and among the wildernes of the West; not with the sword, but with the woodman's ax. What wonder (said Mr. Greeley) that I, the son of many generations of toilers, should ponder on the elevation of labor to something like the dignity and esteem which its merits and its utility demand? The peer stands by his order, and, why not the peasant by his? According to the common wisdom, labor is a course from which escape is sought as the highest good. Human Slavery seems to be the logical result and culmination of the popular ideas respecting labor. If I can conquer in the battle-field, take a captive, spare him by my clemency, make him my slave, and place him to receive my share of the primal curse, it is natural that I should become to him Church, State, and Providence, Law, Conscience and Divinity; and this is an arrangement very useful and agreeable to the enslaver. [Laughter and applause.] But though this breach of the laws of heaven may be perpetrated, and perpetuated, there a Nemesis behind; for in such a relation the enslaver and enslaved cannot grow up together in a happy mutual home. If the master try to direct his family and life by the golden rule, the presence of a degraded and brutal lot of slaves makes a constant disservice to his design. Art and science die where Slavery prevails, as is fully seen in the Southern States, which are our Italy, Greece, A'la Minor, and Carthage. This is not caused with exultation, but only to show that there cannot be happiness or prosperity without labor. When the slaves are freed, and every free man alive, probably ten months would accept the gift, yet better for them to be burnt out of house and home than to receive such a Trojan horse as a present. The slaveholder cannot respect the labor; or, he must look on, him as a mere commodity. Every one who really wishes for the day when honest labor shall be justly considered, and duly rewarded, must be hostile to Slavery. Slavery tends to debase even in free labor; the worker, though not much prized in the fashionable circles of Boston and New York, is still less, so in those of New Orleans and Charleston. The necessity of labor makes its humiliation; the doctor, or lawyer chooses his profession to fulfill his destiny; the wood-cutter and had-cutter to fill his stomach; and the necessity with the slave is the lash. Speak of the dignity of free labor, and the slave owner says: "I can buy a better man for a thousand dollars." It is this view which chiefly aids in upholding the system in America. The argument that slaves are better provided for in slavery than they could provide for themselves in freedom, was considered. The question of right should come in before that of expediency; the first question should be, "Where is your commission from the Almighty to hold in bondage your adult fellow-men and women?" The duty of Anti-Slavery men to provide for the less fortunate in the own community is well known. Should they be able to save the slave, then they shall be provided with work, and paid wages, the indemnment to the holders of slaves to resign, voluntarily would have much more effect than it now has. But such as slaves cannot be given, and this truth such a deep wound in society, for which charity is but a small patch. The great, urgent want of the civilized world is some system by which a day's labor, and some wages for it, may be assured to the willing worker; by which, while potatoes and corn can always command a price, the labor that produces them shall not be without some price, and by which labor may not be the only commodity which can be sold. Society needs some engineer skillful enough to bridge over the gulf that separates starving and shivering men and women from the food and clothing which are displayed in superabundance all around them. Goods cannot be sold, because those who want them have no work; and these have no work because the goods cannot be sold. Thus it is "all a muddle." The clue to all this difficulty is the organization of industry, and the control in the hands and methods of social constituents. The man who finds the way to dignify labor will give the death blow to human bondage; then its existence is not to be counted by generations, but by years. 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The effect would be most beneficial in the white of the slave States, where are the last despised of all classes in the United States, whom the very negroes contemptuously call "the mean white folks." Much good could also be done, through example, by the colored race themselves in the northern cities, by a steady effort to raise themselves into a condition of independent thrift and labor. They need not leave their homes to do this. Liberia is very well, but Liberia are needed wherever there are blacks. This they could do by purchasing a township, forming themselves into an industrial community, and practicing the arts of peace. Let not this view be deemed one-sided and merely mechanical; it is but one view of the subject, one link in the chain of argument against the system. It is well to consider the subject in its moral bearings, but as connected with labor, it is also to be considered as now presented. Mr. Greeley concluded with a eulogium on the brave column of soldiers for freedom who are to fight her battle in Kansas with a glory eclipsing that of the Greenbackers or Roman legions. Whatever temporary check the slaves may receive from inflation, they carry the cause is hopeful while their free hearts remain. There shall be no slave Kansas admitted into the Union while the North retains her ascendancy in the Lower House. Hold fast the said jury integrity, and permit no momentary reverse to drive you to iniquity or us to despair. Yet a little while, and the olive-leaf shall be brought to your window, the law of promise shall adorn you & your coming years be irradiate by the consciousness that, in the hour of disaster and peril, you were faithful to principle and duty, to freedom and to man. [Loud applause.]

COST OF THE EASTERN WAR.

With regard to the future, the absorbing question is as to the means by which the war is to be carried on. At present there is no want of money, and the estimates for the coming year are expected, as far as revenue is concerned, to be favorable; but it would, perhaps, be too much to hope that it will be sufficient, and the points of moment are, what is the additional amount that may possibly be required, and what should be the method of raising it, whether by increased taxation or loans. The experience of the war, hitherto, shows that there is no danger of a repetition of the irresponsible prodigality of former struggles. The amount

of fresh taxation imposed in the spring by the Income Tax, the Spirit Duties, and the Excise on Malt, was £10,000,000, and this was the estimate of what our armaments would cost up to April, 1855. The balances in the Exchequer manifest that, notwithstanding the more serious proportion the conflict has since assumed, the provision made was in a great degree adequate. It is true that these balances have been fortified by the proceeds of \$6,000,000 of Exchequer bonds, but it does not yet appear that this extra sum must be considered to have been absorbed. It was raised, originally, not as a loan, in the ordinary sense, but merely to supply funds in anticipation of taxes which, although authorized, could not be collected under several months. If it should prove, at the end of the financial year, that any of these taxes will still be arrear, and that the Treasury is, nevertheless, out of debt, then the amount so remaining to be collected will figure as a set off against the bonds; or, if there are no arrears due, but that a surplus is held of revenue over expenditure, then such surplus will represent the portion of their proceeds still remaining unexpended. Assuming, however, that the whole will have been used, £16,000,000 is the total at which the war expenditure for the twelve months will stand. Next year a great extra sum of operations may be added ready bought. Taking, however, £20,000,000,000 as the probable amount, there will then be £10,000,000 to be raised annually as long as the war may last, either by an appeal to the money-market, or by doubling the fresh burdens recently placed upon the tax-payers. —*London Times.*

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, February 3, 1855.

SERVILITY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune publishes the shameful obsequiousness of the citizens of our National capital to slavery. No wonder that print-sellers and book sellers are slave-serviles. The representatives of the nation congregate there, and give the city character. It is the representative city of the nation. The faithfully represents the great national idea—that slavery is, and must continue to be, the great overshadowing power of the nation—that its majesty must never be invaded. The correspondent of the Tribune must not marvel nor complain, that there cannot be happiness or prosperity without labor. When the slaves are freed, and every free man alive, probably ten months would accept the gift, yet better for them to be burnt out of house and home than to receive such a Trojan horse as a present. The slaveholder cannot respect the labor; or, he must look on, him as a mere commodity. Every one who really wishes for the day when honest labor shall be justly considered, and duly rewarded, must be hostile to Slavery. Slavery tends to debase even in free labor; the worker, though not much prized in the fashionable circles of Boston and New York, is still less, so in those of New Orleans and Charleston. The necessity of labor makes its humiliation; the doctor, or lawyer chooses his profession to fulfill his destiny; the wood-cutter and had-cutter to fill his stomach; and the necessity with the slave is the lash. Speak of the dignity of free labor, and the slave owner says: "I can buy a better man for a thousand dollars." It is this view which chiefly aids in upholding the system in America. The argument that slaves are better provided for in slavery than they could provide for themselves in freedom, was considered. The question of right should come in before that of expediency; the first question should be, "Where is your commission from the Almighty to hold in bondage your adult fellow-men and women?" The duty of Anti-Slavery men to provide for the less fortunate in the own community is well known. Should they be able to save the slave, then they shall be provided with work, and paid wages, the indemnment to the holders of slaves to resign, voluntarily would have much more effect than it now has. But such as slaves cannot be given, and this truth such a deep wound in society, for which charity is but a small patch. The great, urgent want of the civilized world is some system by which a day's labor, and some wages for it, may be assured to the willing worker; by which, while potatoes and corn can always command a price, the labor that produces them shall not be without some price, and by which labor may not be the only commodity which can be sold. Society needs some engineer skillful enough to bridge over the gulf that separates starving and shivering men and women from the food and clothing which are displayed in superabundance all around them. Goods cannot be sold, because those who want them have no work; and these have no work because the goods cannot be sold. Thus it is "all a muddle." The clue to all this difficulty is the organization of industry, and the control in the hands and methods of social constituents. The man who finds the way to dignify labor will give the death blow to human bondage; then its existence is not to be counted by generations, but by years. Still Beecher, on Fifth av., may say, "I pay my servants and woodcutter their wages; what do you mean by dignifying labor?" This questioner would go into a rage if he knew that his daughter was engaged to marry a dry-goods clerk in Grand st.—not for any meanness of the man, but of his social position as it is regarded. 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Hold fast the said jury integrity, and permit no momentary reverse to drive you to iniquity or us to despair. Yet a little while, and the olive-leaf shall be brought to your window, the law of promise shall adorn you & your coming years be irradiate by the consciousness that, in the hour of disaster and peril, you were faithful to principle and duty, to freedom and to man. [Loud applause.]

S. M. BOOTH.

The telegraphic report we copied from the Pittsburg papers last week, was in error in regard to the amount of fine imposed on Mr. Booth. It was one thousand dollars.

Three of the jurors who tried the case, afterwards adopted the following resolution, as we learn from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

Resolved, That while we feel ourselves bound by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty, in declaring the defendant guilty of the charge above, and thus making him liable to the penalties of a most cruel and odious law, yet, at the same time, in so doing, we declare that he performed a most noble, benevolent and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and earnestly commend him to the clemency of the Court.

These jurors have stultified themselves. After serving on such a case, and rendering such a verdict, how do they look, as part and parcel of a Court, condemning a man to fine and imprisonment for "performing a most noble, benevolent and humane act," and executing a law which they condemn as "cruel and odious"? They are no less ignorant of the facts of the case than the first interlocutor of many now active friends have been awakened.

For many years, a portion of the evening of the Bazaar has been occupied by public speaking, but circumstances, unnecessary to enumerate, rendering it this year impossible, with one exception. On the last evening of the year, Miss LUCY STONE addressed a large audience, with much pathos and beauty.

We trust that another year may witness a deeper and more solemn devotion, on our part, to the interests of this great question. Very few see still fewer actually feel its momentous importance.

Even in the minds of good men it is placed on a level with the questions of Temperance, Free Trade, the Rights of Women, the progress of

Catholicism, Emigration, Metaphysical Theories,

or the nearness of the Spiritual World, and a variety of topics, which, however interesting and important in themselves, are as the dust on the balance, in comparison with the inquiry—Shall the Benthistianism and Christianity of America in the Nineteenth Century, and the slaves of the world, now so terribly dominant, and shall such despotism, in respect to the government of God as the kingdom and people of the old world never saw, take the place of those institutions that the Mayflower brought to our shores, and that the Declaration of Independence established on a still broader foundation? This statement is not less true, that the world does not see it so. All the great struggles of History are death-grapples in the darkness. The reformer of every age, the martyrs of its great idea, (and every age has its own,) do their work with a very partial appreciation of the issues involved.

They may grasp the idea in all its fulness, so far as relates to their own soul and mission, but

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Two merchants are now on trial in New York, on the charge of having fitted out vessels for the African Slave trade, one of them has been on hand for two or three weeks.

THE BOSTON BAZAAR.

The Last Liberator is largely occupied with a detailed report of the late Bazaar. As surrenders have been already informed, its receipts were largely beyond expectation or previous example—amounting to *five thousand dollars*. The report is of especial interest, as giving evidence of the wide spread interest our cause is exciting. The story of the slave's misery and the effort of his redemption has reached to Scotland, England, Ireland, France and Switzerland, and everywhere it has found earnest friends of freedom and justice who have promptly responded, to appeal for his aid. They have responded by liberal contributions and laborious industry. And every year, is the circle of this influence extending. A most encouraging indication, that eventually the principles of rightness shall triumph until they cover the earth, even as the waters do the seas.

For the particulars we must refer our readers to the Liberator. But we copy the introduction and the conclusion of Miss Weston's Report:

CHATTLEDORF CHURCH MEMBERS.—A writer in the Presbyterian states that the number of colored members of that church, is about 10,000, and is annually increasing. That in the synods of Virginia and Georgia the number is smallest. There was an increase of 670 the last year of this class of Presbyterians. In Virginia many of the colored people are Baptists, and generally, south and north the colored Methodists are more numerous than any other sect.

How many of these 10,000 colored Presbyterians, are chattels, or how many of them are owned by brethren in the Church—how many by ministers in good standing in their synods and the General Assembly—the "Far South" correspondent of the Presbyterian does not state. Nor can we, but that there are many in the Church who occupy the relation of master and slave, is certain. And that the claim of ownership of human beings and of fellow church members, is no discredit to Christian character south—and no disqualification for church fellowship at the north, affords ample evidence, that the presbyterian church is but "a synagogue of Satan"—and that its members and ministers are "deceivers and not true" and that they are not to be considered as the followers or representatives of the principles of Jesus, any more than of the Gospel of freedom.

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2. Is slave labor profitable in Kansas?

As yet no opportunity to obtain its value has been given; I can only refer you to its value in Missouri, and say that, lying in the same latitude, immediately west and alongside of Missouri, will the slaves of Kansas ever be more numerous than those of Missouri? I can only refer you to the fact that Kansas will grow even healthier than Missouri, there being less low marshy land in Kansas. There can be no reason why slave labor should not be as profitable in Kansas as in Missouri.

3. Is it safe to take slaves to Kansas now?

Of this there can be no doubt. They are less likely to escape from Missouri; are further from the underground railroads and hiding-places of the Abolitionists; while the people of the Territory are more of the alert, and watch more closely than who would steal them.

From the last there can be no danger. Slaves are not to be had for many years, so that slavery, as a fact, is *already established*. I need only to say to you that no lawyer, unless he be an abolitionist, will pretend that any positive law is necessary to make slavery legal. Laws have been passed recognizing its existence after it had an existence, to establish it before it existed. It has been abolished, not by the repeal of laws establishing or permitting it, but by laws positively and expressly prohibiting it. Without such prohibitory laws, it would now exist in every State in the Union. Until such laws are enacted by some competent legislative power, slavery is legal in Kansas. *Such laws will never be enacted!* Whatever might have been the result, if abolitionists had not attempted to force the people of the Territory, their movements have fixed the "fact." They cannot harm us now.

BUYING SLAVE CHILDREN.

The last London Anti-Slavery Advocate has a letter from Samuel May, Jr., which gives the following fact, which we do not remember to have been before:

"Our new undertaking of tract publishing for gratuitous distribution is going forward with marked success. We shall spend all the money we get for it, and as fast as we get it. This reminds me to tell you that Mrs. Stowe has decided to appropriate the contents of two boxes which some Swiss ladies collected, and sent to her for the anti-slavery cause. The donation was accompanied with the wish that its proceeds might be used in buying slave children, and setting them free; and I trust that positive law is necessary to make slavery legal. Laws have been passed recognizing its existence after it had an existence, to establish it before it existed. It has been abolished, not by the repeal of laws establishing or permitting it, but by laws positively and expressly prohibiting it. In this way, would not the anti-slavery cause be greatly advanced? It is not before such prohibitory laws, it would now exist in every State in the Union. Until such laws are enacted by some competent legislative power, slavery is legal in Kansas. *Such laws will never be enacted!* Whatever might have been the result, if abolitionists had not attempted to force the people of the Territory, their movements have fixed the "fact." They cannot harm us now.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

There seems just now quite a rivalry between North and South, in setting forth the superiority of their respective productions. In our antagonism, it is true, we intend to expose the Southern products, and we are tempted on that score to forget that the institution of slavery is the cause of all our woes. We are not fully aware of the less fortunate in the South, and we are not fully aware of the less fortunate in the North, but we are fully aware of the less fortunate in the South.

THE PRESBYTERIAN THANKSGIVING PROPOSED.—A correspondent of the Southern Presbyterians proposes to the Presbyterians of South Carolina to meet together and spend a day and two nights in thanksgiving services, on account of the gracious outpourings of the spirit which have been enjoyed in certainly one-half of their forty-seven churches.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

From the Louisiana Courier, Jan. 16.
THE SOUTH IN QUEST OF A ROYAL ROAD TO LEARNING.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

AN EXCELLENT MOVE.—A few days since, the Rev. C. K. Marshall made a masterly address before the Southern Convention, in which he warned the South as a master of the highest importance to "educate the southern states, that the negro should be educated at home, and not in the northern nurseries of abolitionists and rank fanaticism and intolerance; and that in view of very objectionable books now in use in schools, written, printed by the enemies of slavery, one hundred should be given to southern schools and teachers to compose and publish new text-books suited for the education of negro youth, by offering premiums for those of greatest merit, and directing their use in all negro schools and colleges.

The greatest difficulty in the way of southern states was that of publication, as the northern states would not print their works, and they were almost always without the necessary means for getting payment from their own pockets, in doing pecuniary rewards for good works in this direction, this obstacle would be in a great measure removed; and by legislating the books to be used into those schools and colleges whose course of instruction could be affected by the acts of legislature, the disuse of abolition readers, pamphlets, and other books would be secured.

A CARD.—A. T. Slade, Atty for Temperance League.—Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Cleveland, hereby make known to you, and through you to the Temperance League, our intention severally to comply with all the requirements of the so-called "Liquor Law" (recently decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio to be a constitutional and valid enactment), however prejudicial to our pecuniary interest. And request you to advise, and if possible, procure the countenance of the suits now pending against some of us in the Probate Court.

J. P. ROSS, Weddell House.

R. P. ANGIER, Angier House.

A. P. WINSLOW, American Hotel.

Cleveland, Jan. 26, 1855.

In Cincinnati, we notice two meetings have been held at the Burnett House. The Cincinnati dealers are more spunkly than the Clevelanders. They resolved to sell on, and formed an association for mutual aid and defense. At one of these meetings the Mayor was present as a spectator. Doubtless his presence gave courage to these conspirators against the law.

In New York City the Mayor is decided and energetic, in enforcing the Sunday liquor law and has succeeded in arousing nearly all the Sunday selling liquor shops. The Post says:

"Six thousand licenses are issued in this city to liquor vendors. The Sunday previous to his entering office there were two thousand places open where liquor was publicly sold. The Sunday after his inauguration there were but two hundred and eighty open. On the Sunday following, that is, Sunday before the last, the number fell to one hundred and thirty. Last week the Mayor sent following notice to all whose violations had come to his knowledge:

MAJOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

Sir: The Sabbath must be respected and the laws obeyed in this city. By selling liquor on that day, you disregard both. Notwithstanding the notice which was given to you by the police, through my directions, you persist in keeping open, or selling liquor with closed doors. It is not my wish to adopt stringent measures in your case, that, if it can be avoided, the Sunday open, or shall be open to every legal means of closing your establishment for the sale of liquor, not only upon that day, but for every other day in the week.

Your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Yesterday, as we have ascertained, the law was not violated by a single hotel, and by only twenty-five obscure groceries, whose proprietors will not probably have an opportunity of repeating the offence, at least until they have exhausted the last by fines and imprisonment.

Besides Mayor Woods appeared before the grand jury to aid in securing the indictment of some of the largest gambling houses in the city as well as some of the fashionable resorts of the licensed.

NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—A new Liquor Law has been before the Special Temperance Committee of the Maine Legislature, by Neal Dow, which is more stringent in its action, than the existing Maine Law. The bill provides that for the first violation of the provisions of the statute, a fine of \$20 and imprisonment in the County Jail for four months shall be inflicted for the first offense; for the second, a fine of \$50 and six months' imprisonment; and for the third, a fine of \$100 and one year in the State Prison.

Persons intoxicated are obliged to disperse where they obtained their liquor under penalty of going to the House of Correction.

One action is to lie against any officer for seizing and destroying liquor, where the warrant is issued by a competent Court. Expressmen and Railroad and Steamboat Companies who convey liquor, except according to the law, are to be fined for the first offense and imprisonment one month for the third.

PITTSBURGH.—The Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities have given notice of their intention to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIANA.—The Brookville American says that a few days ago, a committee of ladies of Brookville waited on a liquor seller in the place, with a petition to quit the business. They say in their petition, that "the business is in direct opposition to the will of this community—that it is the ruin of our husbands, sons, fathers and brothers," and they therefore humbly pray that it be stopped. For fear enterprisers might not be of any avail, they append the following:

SH: We come to you as weak and defenseless women, but our wrongs and our injuries make our weakness strength, and unless this our prayer be heard, "there is not a thing under High Heaven, the world around, OUR WILL MASTERETH NOT."

This petition is signed by two hundred and forty-eight ladies of Brookville, whose names are published in full by the American. With such a force backing up such a determination, the liquor sellers may find it to their advantage to quit.

The American also relates the following disgraceful circumstance:

During the communion service in the Presbyterian church at Laurel, last Sunday week, the elders who were distributing the elements, approached a communicant, Curtis W. Smith arose and forbade giving the wine to him. His mandate being disregarded, he seized the cup as it was passing near him and dashed it and its contents against the floor.

The popular branch of the Illinois Legislature has passed a stringent liquor law. It was carried by a heavy majority.

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW HAS PASSED.—The New Jersey House of Representatives, amended so as to be submitted to a popular vote in October next.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the lower House of the Canadian Legislature by a vote of 35 to 32.

The enormous quantity of forty-seven million gallons of whiskey, rum, and brandy, and thirty-million gallons of strong beer, were made in the United States during the last year—being more than three gallons apiece to every man, woman, and child, and sucking baby, black and white, in man's body.

FALLEN MAN.—A man appeared in the cage among the prisoners, in the Recorder's Court, St. Louis, a short time ago, who was shirtless, bare-headed, almost emaciated, had on a pair of ragged cotton pants, and shocking bad coat. He was bloated, and exhibited every sign usually found with confirmed sots and drunkards. He gave his name as Professor Alexander Kennedy, professor of languages at the Marietta College, Ohio. The man is a gentleman of very fine literary attainments, but liquor has proved his ruin.—*Cin. Times.*

Prof. Kennedy was formerly a resident of this city, and taught classes in elocution. He was a gentleman of exceedingly fine talent, and one of the most beautiful readers we ever heard. At one time he occupied the chair of Professor of Elocution in the Royal Belfast College, Ireland, from whence he removed to this country. When he arrived in this city, he was much addicted to liquor, but he met with a few warm-hearted Sons of Temperance, who succeeded in persuading him to join

their Order, and for a few months he was apparently reformed. But, alas! he has fallen, and reached the lowest depth of degradation as a drunkard.

Being a very fine scholar, orator and wit, and much versed in English and foreign literature, his fate reminds one of that of the late Edgar A. Poe.—*Cleveland Paper.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The receipts of the year were reported at \$8,735,27.

WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, who in our last was announced to lecture on this subject in Salem, was, to the regret of many, unable to meet the appointment, on account of a violent attack of influenza.

It is her purpose to visit different portions of the State presenting this topic, urging the fitness of woman for the medical profession, the importance to themselves and the community of their entering it, and also to set on foot measures to aid qualified young women of limited means in preparing themselves for the profession. An association for this purpose has for year or two existed in Cleveland. Dr. Hunt proposes to organize affiliating associations in other places where it shall be found practicable. She has already aided in organizing societies in Palinsville, Ravenna and Elyria. She also visited Oberlin, but was prevented from presenting the subject, in consequence of a revival there in progress.

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The object is one of importance for the all it profers to talented and needy individuals, for its influence upon the medical profession, and upon the comprehensive question of social reform, and we bid Dr. Hunt and her associates a hearty God speed.

THE MILWAUKEE CASE.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to Booth and Ryecart, imprisoned at Milwaukee for aiding in Glover's escape. On Monday last they were taken from their prison to Madison where the court was in session. Two thousand men formed in procession, and escorted the prisoners from the jail to the railroad station, amid cheers and music. A brave demonstration against that outrage upon justice under which they were imprisoned. Mr. Booth's courage grows and his hatred of the fugitive slave law augments, as it should, under the persecution he suffers for its violation. Should the Supreme Court of Wisconsin fail in the pluck necessary to defend the liberties of her citizens from the snare of Kidnappers and pirates, and remain him to jail to complete the time of his sentence, he can as well and efficiently for freedom edit his paper there, as elsewhere. Some walls and prison gates will prove sufficient of spirit stirring themes and will enable him to put his soul into the slave soul's stead, more than the associations of a more desirable sanctum. He writes from his prison:

"Well! We are in jail for the second time, on the charge of aiding a human being to escape from bondage! And now, that we can say it without having our motives impugned, we pledge ourselves to aid openly every fugitive to escape that we have an opportunity to aid! And this Fugitive Act, which has developed the iniquity of Federal Judges and officers, we pledge ourselves to oppose while we live, till it is repealed."

EASY WAY TO WEALTH.

The Talladega Reporter says that male slaves hire readily for \$150 per year, and female slaves for \$80 to \$100. The raising of slaves to hire out is certainly a very profitable business. It does not cost more to rear a slave than it does a horse.

From the age of 20 to 60 he can be hired for \$150 per year; that is, for the gross sum of \$6,000, a pretty handsome profit. "A shocking business," says one. Shocking to whom? It does not shock the Church; it does not shock the Ministry; it does not shock politicians; it is not half so shocking to the masses of religious men in the free States as it is for a *Catholic to vote*; and they do not oppose it with half as much zeal. How easy to see that of ourselves! In the whole catalogue of their crimes, there are none so wicked, none so pregnant of suffering human beings as the sale of slaves, as that of giving in the market.

Every sale of slaves is a violation of morals, as of God's commandments.

It is the ruin of our husbands, sons, fathers and brothers," and they therefore humbly pray that it be stopped. For fear enterprisers might not be of any avail, they append the following:

THE POULTRY TRADE OF NEW JERSEY.—The Salmon Standard man counted thirty-five wagons loaded with poultry, one morning in that village, to the way to the railroad. It belonged to James T. Waddington. Mr. Rueling had five tons at the same time. The editor of the West Jerseyman says that the Camden and Amboy Railroad have taken up one hundred tons in one day in New York. Before the Holidays, the regular business was from twenty to fifty tons a day.

RELICS.—Are you curious in relics? come to the church of All Saints at Wittenberg. You will find there a fragment of Noah's Ark; some soot from the furnace of the three children; a piece of wood from the crib of the infant Jesus; some hair off the beard of the great St. Christopher; and nineteen thousand other relics more or less precious. At Schaufhausen you are shown the breath of St. Joseph, that Nicodemus received on his gloved hand. At Wittenberg you will find a seller of indulgences dispensing of his indulgences, with his head adorned with a feather plucked from the wing of the Archangel Michael.—[Miller's Relics.]

WHAT THEY DO IN INDIANA.—We find the following in a Western paper:

Ryton Mayo, a free colored man, has been arrested in Indiana and put into a Kentucky jail, because he cannot show free papers. There is no evidence that he was ever a slave, but he is to be sold to pay jail fees, and the cost of arresting him.

MARK THIS.—The whole expenses of the Government, per year, during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, were about \$13,000,000. Now the expenses of the Army and Navy are some \$24,000,000 a year!"

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THE BEAUTIFUL.

Passing though one of our by-streets late last autumn, we were preceded by a group of boys rolling through the street, after the fashion of the candidates for Bowery distinction. Just as we reached them their boisterous merriment was checked by the sight of a quantity of flowers—the refuse of a neighboring garden thrown out into the street. They were the commonest kind of flowers—various, &c., &c.—the less beautiful being the prettiest. The boys made a simultaneous rush for them, not with pushing and squabbling, as they would have done for copper or valuable, but with earnestness. One, however, than the rest, secured the gems of the collection, and the disappointed gathered round him, as great an intensity of satisfaction as though they had been the fortunate finders. "Oh, ain't they pretty?" in various keys burst from their hearts, and so, locked arm in arm, they strolled slowly down the street, still admiring, but not as before, boisterous. Their voices were softened, and their bearing harmonized, and we lost sight of them, bettered, we doubt not, if only for the moment. Yet if bettered, then better forever.

"Could we throw more flowers in the way of earth's unfortunate, who can tell what might be done by the ever-growing, never satisfied thirst for Beauty? The softening tones and quiet manner of those rude boys, passing arm in arm through the city street, their whole souls poured out in the blossoming of a better seed, a Beauty which the highest sense will feel. For ourselves, we reverence flowers more than everthey seemed texts dropped from the Evangel of Art."

FACTS, FROM A NEW ORLEANS PAPER:

The report of the Chief of our Police for the month of December, shows a grand total of 2,258 arrests. Most of the crimes were caused by bad men. 210 persons were furnished with lodgings. Five males and four females were arrested for *larceny* and *robbery*. Eighteen persons were arrested for *assault* and *malicious wounding*. Thirty-four persons were arrested. The number of arrests for murder, &c., &c., amounts to FIFTY-EIGHT. Our City Council have not made any appropriation for the expenses of the Commercial Convention, and even the poor veterans only had \$200 appropriated to them for dinner on the "Glorious Eighth." One of the old soldiers gave the Council a good dressing at the feast, and said that he could give the party a better dinner at his own table. I noticed about thirty colored veterans in procession on St. Charles street. They were a fine looking body of men, and are much respected in this community. Nearly all of them are wealthy, and contribute, in the way of taxes, a large amount for the support of our City and State Governments. They marched through Lafayette-square, where they were received with military honors by the troops under command of Gen. Palmy.

FUGITIVES IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Columbian of the 26th, reports seven lots of fugitives for the U. S. Railroad during the past week at that point. The first were three men; second, a girl, 13 years of age; third, two; fourth, one; fifth, two stout aged persons from Louisiana; they footed it to the North star their guide; the sixth, two; the seventh, a mother and three children. Estimated value fifteen thousand dollars. All were from Kentucky, with the exception of two from Louisiana.

PRELATES WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM OFFICE.—Under the head *The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac* for 1855, contains the following list:

The Right Rev. Frederick Reze, Bishop of Detroit, consecrated Oct. 6, 1833.

The Right Rev. Celestine de la Hailaniere, second Bishop of Vincennes, consecrated August 18, 1839.

The Right Rev. Guy Ignatius Chatard, late Bishop of Louisville, Ky., consecrated July 20, 1842.

What has occasioned the retiring of these Bishops? If we mistake not, this retirement has been compulsory. Bishop Reze, it is well known, is a citizen of Michigan, and is in confinement in some dungeon in Rome. Although the United States Congress has called for his release, he is still imprisoned. The old settlers of Detroit are still here, and have petitioned for his release.

The Papal authorities at Rome have invariably turned a deaf ear to all such requests, whether they came from the U. S. representative at Rome, or from our citizens.—*Cin. Times.*

A COLORED MAN IN LICK.—Gabriel L. M. Renfro, said to be a bright, intelligent negro, owned near New Orleans, and hired out by his master as a steward on a steamboat on the Lower Mississippi, is the lucky holder of ticket No. —, Jones' great gift enterprise, and has drawn the press' attention with \$25,000. He has, in a well written letter, notified the committee of his condition and accepted of their cash offer. He requests them, personally, to secure the freedom of himself and family first, and then pay him the balance over the expenses to start him in the world. The Papal authorities at Rome have invariably turned a deaf ear to all such requests, whether they came from the U. S. representative at Rome, or from our citizens.—*Cin. Times.*

FALLEN MAN.—A man appeared in the cage among the prisoners, in the Recorder's Court, St. Louis, a short time ago, who was shirtless, bare-headed, almost emaciated, had on a pair of ragged cotton pants, and shocking bad coat. He was bloated, and exhibited every sign usually found with confirmed sots and drunkards. He gave his name as Professor Alexander Kennedy, professor of languages at the Marietta College, Ohio. The man is a gentleman of very fine literary attainments, but liquor has proved his ruin.—*Cin. Times.*

Prof. Kennedy was formerly a resident of this city, and taught classes in elocution. He was a gentleman of exceedingly fine talent, and one of the most beautiful readers we ever heard. At one time he occupied the chair of Professor of Elocution in the Royal Belfast College, Ireland, from whence he removed to this country. When he arrived in this city, he was much addicted to liquor, but he met with a few warm-hearted Sons of Temperance, who succeeded in persuading him to join

their Order, and for a few months he was apparently reformed. But, alas! he has fallen, and reached the lowest depth of degradation as a drunkard.

Being a very fine scholar, orator and wit, and much versed in English and foreign literature, his fate reminds one of that of the late Edgar A. Poe.—*Cleveland Paper.*

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THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN DANGER.—A bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature on the 16th inst., to prohibit the carrying of colored people on the railroads of that State, which was read twice and referred, and will probably pass the House of Representatives. The bill provides that no black or colored person, denominative of a negro, shall be carried on or along any railroad in this State, by any railroad in the State, without a daily certified certificate of freedom of such negro or mulatto person being first presented to the conductor

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

OUR MILITARY EXPENSES.

From the recent annual Reports to Congress, we condense the following results as a part of what we are spending for war purposes in a time of peace.

The usual and ordinary expenditures last year were as follows:—

Civil list,	\$4,640,584 98
Foreign intercourse,	7,726,677 13
Miscellaneous,	13,551,310 33
Interior department,	2,609,054 70
War department,	11,933,629 48
Navy department,	10,768,132 89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium,	24,336,580 66

Total, \$75,554,630 26

Here are for the Army and Navy together more than twenty-two and a half millions, and nearly twenty-four and a half in payment of war debts; in all about \$47,000,000, besides many millions more that are covered up under miscellaneous expenses, and the interior department—more than twenty times as much as the average annual contributions of all Christendom for the last ten years to spread the gospel among the heathen!

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Army,	\$10,135,127
Fortifications, ordinance, &c.,	2,632,049
Military Academy,	1,46,427
Naval Establishment,	14,833,081
Pensions,	1,396,500
Indian department,	1,404,541

Total for war purposes, \$30,548,022

All this besides payments on war-debts.

WAR EXPENSES THE LAST YEAR IN THE SHAPE OF FUNDMENTS.

The number of original cases, and applications for increase of army pensions that have been admitted during the year ending June 30th, 1854, with the annual amount of pensions; also the amount of arrearages due at the date of issuing the certificates.

Annual am't. Am't arrearages	
167 Revolutionary soldiers,	\$12,464 42
2,846 Widows of do,	32,571 07
1,603 Half-pay wid's,	104,284 00
338 Invalids,	25,948 54

Total, \$358,661 82

NAVY PENSIONS ADMITTED.

Annual am't. Am't arrearages	
88 Invalids,	\$2,034 50
43 Widows & orph's, 6,594 00	27,311 90

Total, \$8,028 50

The amount actually paid out by the United States pension agents for the year ending June 30, 1854, was—

For Revolutionary services, \$908,270 06

For half-pay to widows and orphans, 195,992 00

For Invalids, 444,694 27

Total, \$1,548,957 23

The number of army pensioners on the roll have been paid at the pension agencies in the several States within the fourteen months preceding June 30, 1854, and the annual amount of pensions payable to them is:

1,069 Revolutionary soldiers,	\$74,151 51
7,999 Widows (of all classes),	643,726 25
5,006 Invalid,	454,773 87

Total, \$1,172,651 63

SOME OF THE NAVY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

371 Invalid, \$23,185 35

462 Widows and orphans, 94,603 52

883 Total, \$117,788 87

The whole number of pensioners June 30, 1853, was 11,860. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,079 52. Same June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,654 63.

Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30th, 1853, 1,395

Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30th, 1854, 1,069

ACRES.

County land issued under acts 1811, '12 and '14, for services during the war of 1812, to September 30, 1854, 4,834,972

Act February 11, 1847, Mexican war, 13,008,840

Act September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1852, war of 1812, and various Indian wars since 1790, 13,583,800

Total, 31,427,612

Issued since last annual report, 6,029,812

Whole number of applications for bounty land under act February 11, 1845, to September 30, 1854, 97,484

Admitted, 90,010

Suspended or rejected, 7,474

Whole number of applications for bounty land under act Sept. 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, to Sept. 30, 1854, 247,131

It would seem from the foregoing tables as if we should never get through paying even the soldiers of our Revolution. The war ended 71 years ago; and still we paid last year "for revolutionary services" nearly a million of dollars, besides more than half a million to "widows, orphans and invalids." Nearly all of the Revolutionary soldiers were supposed to be dead a third of a century ago; but still they are, if we may credit the official record, are still living. There certainly was good reason to expect that the number of old soldiers would diminish; but we find them according to the above account, increased from 11,860 to 14,065, or about twenty per cent in one year. It is difficult to conceive how the wounded remnants of last wars could multiply at this rate, or at any rate indeed; but this whole amount of pensions to men hired to commit rapine and slaughter for the government, is queer business, a grand exception to its treatment of all other public servants.—More than a million and a half a year to these man-slayers and their heirs? Several hundred thousand more than we spent under Washington's administration for both the army and the navy! All this, too, in addition to nearly 40,000,000 acres of land given as bounty, and recommendations, renewed with much zeal by the Secretaries of War and Navy, for what they call a "retired list," to which the more useless officers may be sent on part-pay to clear the track for younger and more vigorous aspirants to promotion; a specious contrivance for indefinite perpetual pensions, in the way of buying off the drosses of the army and navy.

INCREASE OF OUR WAR EXPENSES.—The President and his Secretaries of War and the Navy, find in the present state of Europe, and of our foreign relations, very plausible pretexts for increasing our military expenditures. It is their usual demand from year to year; but the clouds now lowering in the political heavens, and maturing in their judgments, it is anticipated or rather made a subject of complaint, that the people have all along opposed these demands for more money to be spent on the army and navy, on fortifications, ordnance, and other warlike objects; but, while croaking over the alleged insufficiency of our naval and military establishments, they seem to forget the startling fact, that our expenditures for these purposes have in the last sixty years increased nearly four times as fast as our population! Under Washington's administration, the army and navy cost an average of but little more than one million and a quarter a year, in contrast with twenty-two and a half millions last year; an increase of eighteen hundred per cent; while this year Congress is solicited to appropriate more than thirty millions for war purposes. We doubt whether any government ever made equally gigantic strides in its expenditures for such purpose in a time of peace. England herself, with her nearly four millions of war-debt now, began her career of war prodigality at a snail's pace in comparison with ours.

TEMPERANCE IN MICHIGAN.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law is now before both Houses, and ordered printed.

THE SEVEN POOR TRAVELLERS.

Is the title of Dickens' last Christmas story. Seven poor travellers are lodged on Christmas eve at a public charity, after supper each tells a story. The following is that of the third poor traveller. It is pretty and touching.

THE THIRD POOR TRAVELLER.

You wait my story, next? Ah, well! Such marvels as you two have told! You must not think that I can tell; For I am only twelve years old. Ere long, I hope, I shall have been On my first voyage, and wonders seen. Some princes may help to free From pirates on a far-off sea; Or on some desert isle be left, Of friends and shipmates all bereft.

For the first time I venture forth From our blue mountains of the north, My kinsman kept the lodge that stood Guarding the entrance near the wood, By the stone gateway gray and old, With quaint devices carved about, And broken shields; while dragons bold Glared on the common world without; And the long trembling ivy spray Half hid the centuries decay. In solitude and silence grand The castle towered above the land; The castle of the Earl, whose name (Wrapped in old byaldi legends) came Down through the times when Truth and Right Bent down to armed Pride and Might. He owned the country far and near; And, for some weeks in every year, (When the brown leaves were falling fast, And the long, lingering autumn passed,) He would come down to hunt the deer, With hound and horse in splendid pride. The story lasts the live-long year, The peasant's winter evening fits, When he is gone and they abide In the lone quiet of their hills.

I longed too, for the happy night, When all with torches flaring bright The crowding villagers would stand, A patient, eager, waiting band, Until the signal ran like flame, "They come!" and, slackening speed, they came. Outriders first, in pomp and state, Pranced on their horses thro' the gate: Then the four steeds, all black as night, Drawn thru' the crowd that opened wide, The Earl and Countess side by side. The stern grave Earl, with formal smile And glistening eyes and stately pride, Could ne'er my childish gaze beguile From the fair presence by his side, The lady's soft sad glance, her eyes (Like stars that shone in summer skies,) Her pure white face, so calmly bent, With gentle greetings round her sent; Her look, that always seemed to gaze Where the blue past had closed again Over some happy shipwrecked days, With all their freight of love and pain. She did not even seem to see The little lord upon her knee, And yet he was like angel fair, With rosy cheeks and golden hair, That fell on shoulders wth a s^{low} bow. But the blue eyes that shone below His clustering rings of auburn curl, Were not his mother's but the Earl's

I feared the Earl, so cold and grim, When thru' our gate he used to ride, My kinsman Walter bade me hide; He said he was so stern. So, when the hunt came past our way, I always hasten'd to obey, Until I heard the bugles play The note of their return. But she—my very heart-strings stir When I speak or think of her— The whole wide world could never see A noble lady such as she, So full of angel charity.

Strange things of her our neighbors told, In the long winter evenings cold, Around the fire. They would draw near And speak, half-whispering, as in fear; As if they thought the Earl would hear Their treason 'gainst his name. They thought the story that his pride Had stooped to wed a low-born bride, A stain upon his fame. Some said 'twas false; there could not be Such blot on his nobility: But others vowed that they had heard The actual story word for word From one who well my lady knew, And had declared the story true.

In a far village, little known, She dwelt—so ran the tale—alone, A widow bride, yet oh! so bright, Shone through the mist of grief, her charms; They said it was the loveliest sight, She with her baby in her arms.

The Earl, one summer morning, rode By the sea-shore where she abode; Again he came—the vision sweet Drew him reluctant to her feet. Fierce must the struggle in his heart Have been between his love and pride, Until he chose that wondrous part, To ask her to become his bride. Yet, ere his noble name she bore, He made her vow that nevermore She would behold his child again, But hide his name and hers from men. The trembling promise duly spoken, All links of the low past were broken, And she arose to take her stand Amid the nobles of the land.

Then all would wonder—could it be That one so lovely bore as she, Raised to such height of bliss, should seem Still living in some weary dream? 'Tis true she bore with calmest grace The honors of her lofty place, Yet never smiled, in peace or joy, Nor wth a greeting her princely boy. She heard, with face of white despair, The cannon thunder through the air, That had given the Earl an heir.

Nay, even more (they whispered so,) That through her loyally wedded life, No word, no tone, betrayed the wife. Her look seemed ever in the past; Never to him it grew more sweet; The self-same weary glance she cast Upon the greyhound at her feet, As upon him, who bade her claim The crowning honor of his name.

This gossip, if old Walter heard, He checked it with a scornful word: I never durst such tales repeat; He was too serious and discreet To speak of what his lord might do. Besides, he loved my lady too: And many a time, I recollect, They were together in the wood; He, with an air of grave respect; And earnest look, uncovered stood. And though their speech I never heard, (Save now and then a louder word,) I saw he spake as none but one She loved and trusted, durst have done; For oft I watched them in the shade That the close forest branches made, Till the slanting golden sunbeams came And smote the fir-trees into flame, A radiant glory round her lit, Then down her white robe seemed to fit, Gilding the brown leaves on the ground, And all the feathery ferns around. While by some gloomy pine she lent And he in earnest talk would stand, I saw the tear-drops, as she bent, Fall on the flowers in her hand. Strange as it seemed and seems to be, That one so sad, so cold as she, Could love a little child like me; Yet so it was, I never heard Such tender words as she would say, Or murmurs, sweeter than a word, Would breathe upon me as I lay. While I, in smiling joy, would rest, For hours, my head upon her breast. Our neighbors said that none could see In me the common childish charms, (So grave and still I used to be,) And yet she held me in her arms, In a fond clasp, so close so tight,— I often dreamt of it at night.

She bade me tell her all—no other, For I—I never knew my mother, I was an orphan long ago.

And I could all my fancies pour That gentle loving face before. She liked to hear tell her all; How that day I had climbed the tree, To make the largest fir-cones fall; And how one day I hoped to be A sailor on the deep blue sea— She loved to hear it all!

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She bade me tell her all—no other, For I—I never knew my mother, I was an orphan long ago.

And I could all my fancies pour That gentle loving face before. She liked to hear tell her all; How that day I had climbed the tree, To make the largest fir-cones fall; And how one day I hoped to be A sailor on the deep blue sea— She loved to hear it all!

I longed too, for the happy night, When all with torches flaring bright The crowding villagers would stand, A patient, eager, waiting band, Until the signal ran like flame, "They come!" and, slackening speed, they came.

Outriders first, in pomp and state, Pranced